

Cal

CALIFORNIA
STATE
NOV 14 1919



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 14, 1919.
A GRAVE SITUATION
WHY THE MINERS' STRIKE CAME
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
THE MINERS' INJUNCTION
THE WAR IS ON

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
BIM Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 316—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers, No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and K. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 32—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 493—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoopers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallory—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 638 Montgomery, Room 239.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangie Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

A Grave Situation

To All Organized Labor: Greetings: The American people are facing a most critical situation. We are facing problems the determination of which will condition the fundamentals of our common life. The most urgent of these problems is the attempt at drastic legislation affecting the rights of the railroad workers and in connection therewith all the workers of our country.

It is with greatest concern and deepest regret we have to advise you that the United States Senate has now before it for consideration a measure dealing with this subject which, if enacted would menace the welfare and freedom of all American people—wage earners and all others. This Senate measure, known as the Cummins bill, would deny railway employees the right to strike.

The essential difference between free men and slaves is the right to quit work at will. The only effective way in which wage-earners can exercise this right for protection of their rights and interests is to quit work by mutual agreement—or to strike.

The Cummins bill provides that wages, hours and conditions of work for railway employees shall be determined by a governmental board. The determinations of this railway transportation board shall be final and binding. Railway workers would lose their economic power and freedom under the following provision:

"It shall be unlawful for two or more persons being officers, directors, managers, agents, attorneys or employees of any carrier or carriers subject to the Act to Regulate Commerce, as amended, for the purpose of maintaining, adjusting or settling any dispute, demand or controversy which, under the provisions of this act, can be submitted for decision to the Committee of Wages and Working Conditions or to a regional Board of Adjustment, to enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or in pursuance of any such combination or agreement and with like purpose substantially to hinder, restrain or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce; and, upon conviction, any such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, That nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason."

In order to make all activity to secure protection and progress through trade unions of railway workers unlawful, the following section was added to the bill:

"Whoever knowingly and with like intent shall aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure the commission or performance of any act made unlawful in the last preceding sections hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Labor of America is as anxious as any citizen or group of citizens of our country to avoid and

avert strikes and only resorts to them when every other agency to secure justice is denied. But read again the language of the proposed legislation, and you will find that it is the prohibition to do certain things. As a matter of fact, a strike is not the doing of a thing, but it is the declaration not to do anything; a declaration not to give service until a new arrangement has been reached between workers and employers by which the toilers may return to work and then to do things—produce.

It is the right of the workers to do nothing which is attacked and which it is proposed to make unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment. The workers do not want to strike, but the right to strike cannot be abandoned.

Study the meaning of this provision in contrast with the following constitutional declaration, written with the blood of American citizens shed during four years of fratricidal strife:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

When that amendment was won, we thought our Republic had done with the idea that the government or any group of men could hold their fellows in involuntary servitude.

This legislation is directed particularly against the 2,000,000 railroad workers. It indirectly menaces the freedom and interests of all wage earners including the members of your union. This nation as we have learned can not exist part slave and part free. Tying railroad workers to their jobs endangers the free action of all.

The Cummins bill which the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported to the Senate represents the culmination of Congressional hostility to Labor manifest in dealing with measures which involve the interests and the welfare of the humans who work in industry. All too many members of the Senate and the House have in the recent past manifested a course of policies reactionary in an extreme degree.

Fellow workers, we solemnly advise you your rights and interests are in jeopardy. Only utmost vigilance and prompt action will safeguard you against aggressively hostile enactments by Congress, which will take away the gains of years of struggle and sacrifice.

Workers, rouse yourselves for your own protection. Act before it is too late. Hold meetings, send telegrams and letters of protest to your Representatives and Senators at Washington, D. C., against this proposed legislation or any legislation of a similar character.

Use every lawful and honorable means at your command in a most earnest protest against this most wrongful and unjust attempt to restore slavery within our Republic—slavery not of another race, but of our own kind.

We make this appeal to you as Americans who love the free institutions of this Republic. The welfare of wage-earners is inseparably bound up with that of all other citizens. The maintenance of our rights and interests is not subversive to general interests and welfare. It is essential to national progress.

Do your full duty as American trade unionists

and citizens. Again you are asked to telegraph, write and have all organizations, friends of labor, sympathizers with the cause of liberty; protest against the enactment of this legislation or the enactment of any legislation which would destroy or impair the rights and freedom of the wage-earners whether they are railroad workers or others.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

To All Organized Labor:

Greetings: The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has discussed at length the entire situation relating to the strike of the employees in the various iron and steel centers. The organizing committee of the twenty-four national and international unions involved made a detailed statement to the effect that the published reports of the strike are misleading and untrue, and that the men are standing solid. The committee emphasized the necessity of financing the strike, that is, that funds are essential to maintain the commissary places which were opened up in order to furnish the most needy with some food so that they can live and maintain their position.

The Executive Council declared its support of the organizations on strike and that an appeal should be made to all organized labor and friends urging their financial and moral support. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be devoted to the purpose of sustaining the needy and their families.

As already stated, the officials in charge of the strike have arranged to open commissaries to feed all who are really in need.

There are now four hundred thousand workers and their families affected.

The necessity for help is pressing.

Every local union is urged to contribute as generously as its resources will permit, and every member of every organization is urged to do likewise. Every central body is requested to conduct a campaign to raise funds in the shortest time possible.

In addition to financial assistance, union men everywhere are asked to use every moral influence in behalf of the men who are involved in the strike, to tell the great public the truth about the strike and to leave nothing undone that will bring it to an honorable conclusion.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

BUTCHERS DONATE.

Butchers' Union No. 508 has made the following donations: Twenty dollars to the striking shipyard workers, a like sum to the cigarmakers on strike in various parts of the country, and an equal amount to the striking street carmen of Los Angeles.

WHY THE MINE STRIKE CAME.

Throughout the period of war and during the nation's time of stress the miners of America labored patiently, patriotically and arduously in order that the principles of freedom and democracy might triumph over the forces of arbitrary authority, dictatorship and despotism.

When armed hostilities ceased last November the miners found themselves in the paradoxical position where their intensive labors when being used to further enrich the owners of coal mines and merchants dealing in coal by the immediate reduction of the mining of coal. Of course the mine owners readily conceived that an overabundance of mined coal would seriously disturb the high prices of coal and endanger their large margin of profits.

On the other hand the miners found that with the constantly rising cost of necessities of life and with their income reduced over fifty per cent because of idleness that they had reached the limit of human endurance. Orderly and approved processes were resorted to to negotiate a new understanding with the mine owners and which would enable the miners to work at least five days during each week throughout the entire year and allow them to live in decency and free from many of the pressing uncertainties of life.

In attempting to negotiate this new understanding and relation the miners found that their plea for continuous employment would destroy the mine owners' arrangement to curtail the mining of coal so as to continue exploiting the public with high and exorbitant prices.

The mine owners very cleverly met the issue by appearing willing and anxious to negotiate but only if the miners would first throw aside the only power at their command to gain a respectful hearing and fair consideration—the decision to strike whenever it was demonstrated fair dealing did not prevail.

The Government now has intervened because of a possible coal shortage. Apparently the Government is not concerned with the manipulation by the mine owners which has made for the present coal shortage and undue employment of the miners for the past eleven months.

Instead of dealing with those responsible for this grave menace to the public welfare it now proposes to punish those who by force of circumstances have been the victims of the coal baron's exploitations. The miners are now told the war is not over and that all war legislation is still in force and the Government intends to apply existing war measures, not against the owners of the coal mines but against the coal miners. The Government has taken steps to enforce war measures by an injunction and it has restrained the officials of the United Mine Workers from counselling, aiding or in any way assisting the members of this organization for relief against grievous conditions of life and employment.

It is almost inconceivable that a government which is proud of its participation in a great war to liberate suppressed peoples should now undertake to suppress the legitimate aims, hopes and aspirations of a group of its own people. It is still more strange that a nation which may justly be proud of its Abraham Lincoln should now reverse the application of the great truth he enunciated when he said that as between capital and labor, labor should receive first and foremost consideration.

The injunction against the United Mine Workers bodes for ill. An injunction of this nature will restrain sane leadership but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increase bitterness and friction.

This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

By Richard Caverly.

The co-operative movement is of British origin. The beginning of the nineteenth century saw the inception of the co-operative idea as part of the measures of social reform advocated by Robert Owen, and in the period 1828 to 1834 numerous co-operative stores were started. But the real co-operative movement came only with the establishment, in 1844, of the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers. This society was the result of the endeavor of 28 weavers of Rochdale to find relief from poverty, unemployment, adulterated food, extortionate prices, and other evils from which they were suffering.

In England, as in all other countries in which the co-operative idea has taken hold, the original "Rochdale principles" form the basis of the present day co-operative societies. To become a member a \$4.87 share must be purchased, but may usually be paid for in installments of 6.1 cents. The maximum value of shares that can be held by one member is fixed by law at \$973.30. Each paid-up share bears interest, limited generally to 5 per cent, and its value never rises above par. In the general meetings of the society, each member has one vote, irrespective of sex or number of shares held, and is eligible to a seat on the board of management or to any other representative office.

Goods are sold, for cash, at current prices, but at the end of each quarter or half-year the "profits" (that is, the surplus over cost price plus expenses of management, etc.), are divided among the purchasers in proportion to the amount of purchases made. Non-members usually receive half the rate of dividend paid to members.

The co-operative ideal is to eliminate the present industrial competitive system by means of mutual association and to substitute mutual service for the common good, and thus by the principle of service for service make the instinct of self-interest promote the common good. Co-operation in its narrow sense is the combination of producers for the purpose of selling their product to the best advantage or of consumers to reduce prices. The co-operative movement, however, considers not only the purity of the goods bought but the conditions under which they are produced, the wages paid workers in their production, and the hours worked; in short, it endeavors to raise the standards all along the line from production to consumption. One writer states that "there is a large and rapidly increasing number of co-operators who, like the early pioneers, regard storekeeping and co-operative workshops and factories as the beginning of a new social life, out of which in due time will come the real co-operative commonwealth."

At the end of 1916, 1364 retail and two wholesale industrial societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 3,524,247, a total share, loan and reserve capital of \$340,347,374; sales amounting to \$917,739,379, and a profit on distribution—before deducting interest on share capital—of \$88,296,292, while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies was 96,466, and the total wages paid \$29,684,331.

Of the total profit of \$88,296,292, a sum of \$80,019,436 was made by the retail societies, and \$8,276,856 by the two wholesale societies. In the case of the retail societies the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as a dividend on purchases, at an average rate of 52.7 cents in \$4.87, in England and Wales 69 cents, in Scotland and in Ireland, 30.9 cents, the average for the United Kingdom being 54.8 cents. Compared with 1915 these rates of dividend show a decrease of 2.5 cents in England and Wales, and 4.1 cents in Scotland, an increase of 1.5 cents in Ireland, and a decrease of 3 cents for the United



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Kingdom. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half these rates.

The English and Scottish wholesale societies paid to members a dividend on purchases of 10.1 and 16.2 cents, respectively. This was a decrease on 1915 of 2 cents in the case of each society.

Profit sharing with employees—Of the total 1364 retail societies, 135, employing 14,629 persons and paying wages amounting to \$4,475,039 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of \$207,031 to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 4.6 per cent on wages.

In 1916 there were 1118 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 996 retail and two wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 120 associations for production only; these consisting of 2 corn milling societies, 37 bread making and other consumers' societies, and 81 associations of workers.

The total number of persons employed by these societies was 58,123, the amount of wages paid during the year was \$20,878,395, and the value of productions, \$238,131,481. Of the 58,123 persons employed in production 46 per cent were men, 34.2 per cent women, and 19.8 per cent were young persons under 18 years of age.

The total value of productions has increased in ten years by \$158,564,941 or 199.3 per cent, the greatest increase of 238.4 per cent being shown by the productive departments of the retail societies. The productive departments of the wholesale societies show an increase of 219.5 per cent, the baking and other consumers' societies an increase of 151.8 per cent and the associations of workers, 115.4 per cent. Corn-milling societies show a decrease of 74.9 per cent, this being due to the absorption of several of the mills by the English wholesale society.

A total profit of \$3,961,939 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit and therefore not separately ascertainable.

Of this total, \$2,255,058 was made by the wholesale societies, \$16,760 by the corn-milling societies, \$792,821 by bread-making and other consumers' societies, and \$897,300 by the association workers.

Profit sharing with employees—Of the 1118 societies engaged in industrial production, 132, employing 10,918 persons in production, with wages amounting to \$3,885,185, allotted a sum of \$254,737 to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6.6 per cent. Of the total amount, \$54,763 was allotted by 88 retail distributive societies, \$42,592 by 4 consumers' productive societies, and \$157,383 by 40 associations of workers!

ORPHEUM.

Another great new show of surpassing merit and variety is announced for next week at the Orpheum. "The Man Hunt," a somnambulistic comedy by Harlan Thompson, will be presented by Isolde Illian, a sterling actress, and a competent cast. Miss Illian plays a young lady who walks in her sleep and her nocturnal wanderings are responsible for amusing complications. Eva Shirley, assisted by Fid Gordon's versatile musical boys and Al Roth, Jazz Dancer, will appear in a musical skit entitled "Songs of the Moment." The numbers in it range from ragtime to grand opera. Miss Shirley is the youngest prima donna in vaudeville and the possessor of a beautiful voice of wide range and perfect culture. Miss Venita Gould may be briefly summed up as a host in herself for she cleverly mimics and impersonates a great array of theatrical stars. Among those she imitates are Leonore Ulric, Mary Nash, Grace La Rue, Alla Nazimova, Eva Tanguay, George Cohan, Julian Eltinge, Jack

Norworth, Harry Lauder, Al Jolson and Bert Williams. Ralph Kitner and Jim Reaney, a clever team of funmakers, will appear in a maritime gabfest with a little music called "An Ocean Episode." Arthur West, a clever comedian, who recently returned from France where he was engaged in entertaining Our Boys, will, with the assistance of Lucille Smith, present a comedieta entitled "What the Critic Said." It tells how Mr. West and his associate attempted to follow the advice given them by a theatrical critic and what happened to them. Mark Nelson, who is the possessor of unique ideas, is a clever juggler and comedian and an originator. A special attraction will be the Princess Radjah, who returns after a lengthy absence and who will be seen in her "Cleopatra Dance" and her Arabian Chair Dance. Harry Green in his great comedy hit, "George Washington Cohen," and Lillian Shaw, America's premier vocal dialect comedian, in new songs and impersonations will be included in the coming bill.

STATEMENT FROM LOS ANGELES.

To All Central Labor Councils and all Labor Papers throughout the United States and Canada:

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles is making every effort to bring wage earners to Southern California. Advertisements are being printed broadcast which contain three statements: (1) That work is plentiful in Los Angeles; (2) That no labor troubles exist here; (3) That high wages prevail.

Each of these assertions is a deliberate falsehood.

There is no other city in the United States where there are so many idle men and women year in and year out. This condition is due to the fact that thousands of persons are attracted here annually as a result of persistent advertising and, upon their arrival, find it impossible to secure work.

Instead of there being no labor troubles in Los Angeles at this time, exactly the reverse is true. More than 16,000 men and women are now on strike. A number of these strikes have been in effect for many weeks.

The statement sent out by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association that high wages are paid in Los Angeles is known to be untrue by every wage earner who has ever visited this city, as the wage scale here is lower than that which is paid in any other city of equal population in the United States, averaging \$1.00 per day less than the wages paid elsewhere.

The labor movement of Los Angeles never has taken the position that wage earners from other states should not come to this city, but it does take the position that they should not be lured here under false representations. Those intending to come to Southern California should be fully acquainted with the facts prior to their departure from their old homes and their arrival in a strange land. Those who come here experience unemployment; in addition to this they will at once be subjected to the exactions of as merciless a gang of profiteers as curse the face of the earth. Their specialty is to gouge those who are compelled to rent furnished rooms, apartments and houses.

It has been well said that Southern California is Paradise for the rich and Purgatory for the poor.

With these facts presented in an impartial manner the labor movement of Los Angeles feels that should the requests contained in the opening paragraph of this circular be complied with no wage earner will come to Southern California without being fully informed of conditions actually existing here. Fraternally,

LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL.

C. L. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

Chris Brandhorst, business agent of the Elevator Operators and Starters' Union of San Francisco, who has been attending the convention in New Orleans of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is now back on the job.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

The House of
"Lucky" Wedding Rings

**Blue-White
Diamonds**

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

The Albert S.
Samuels Co.
Jewelry Co.

895 Market Street

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

VISIT THE

English Cottage

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$1.50

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
6009 MARKET ST. — COR. FRANKLIN & JONES

DE VALERA TO LABOR.

By Andrew J. Gallagher.

Organized labor has a particular interest in the visit to this country of Eamon DeValera, President of the Irish Republic, who comes to San Francisco on Monday to appeal for recognition by the United States Government of the right of the Irish people, to govern themselves. He will speak in the Civic Auditorium on Monday night. All organized workers are invited to attend.

Mr. DeValera and his colleagues in the Republican government of Ireland stand four-square for the right of labor and in the Republican Cabinet, the Countess Marcievicz, one of the most active workers in the cause of industrial democracy in Ireland, is Minister of Labor. She is, by the way, the only woman Cabinet Minister in the world.

Since he has been in this country, following his dramatic escape from Lincoln Prison, England, and his mysterious passage to America, DeValera has addressed numerous trade union assemblages, notably the Labor Day Celebration of the Federated Unions in New York City. In his addresses he has described the Irish struggle as at bottom an economic one as between English and Irish landlords and industrial barons and the workers of Ireland. Thus it was that, when the Republic was formed, one of its first acts was the promulgation of the famous democratic program, in which was declared:

"The right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies . . . and in the language of our first president, Padraic Pearse, we declare that the nation's sovereignty extends not only to all the men and women of the nation, but to all its material possessions, the nation's soil and all its resources, all the wealth and all the wealth-producing processes, and with him we reaffirm that all right to private property must be subordinated to the public right and welfare."

Discussing the relation of the labor movement in Ireland to the struggle for political freedom and the relation of the labor movement everywhere to the cause of world peace in his New York Labor Day address, DeValera expressed himself in these unmistakable terms:

"It is obvious to every one that if the privileged classes—the international financiers and their confreres—can only succeed in keeping the masses of one nation at the throats of the masses of another, they will retain indefinitely the mastery they now possess, and that if the plain people of the world are ever to free themselves from their present economic subjection, it can only be from the closest co-operation between the working classes of the different nations."

"Hence international expressions of good will, such as that which I give you on behalf of the working people in Ireland, ought not to be regarded as mere polite surface-deep formalities but as something of serious import pledges which honor no less than interest demands our living up to.

"As the representative of the whole Irish nation I am entitled to speak for all sections in the nation, and for labor in particular, inasmuch as, with the exception of certain of the workers of Belfast whose affiliations were British, organized labor in Ireland subordinated at the recent elections its own special interest of the nation and enthusiastically supported the Sinn Fein or Republican candidates who are therefore labor's sole parliamentary representatives.

"American workers do not, I think, realize how close at all points is the bond between the Republican party at present in political power in Ireland and the laboring classes in Ireland. Irish labor desires to see class dictatorship ended. Irish labor recognizes that the economic emancipation which it has in view would be almost cer-

tain of achievement under a democratic Irish Republic governed by the people's own representatives, whilst under the present foreign satrapy it is more than problematical when every effort of theirs to win their rights is sure to be opposed by the military forces of the British crown that are always at the disposal of the exploiting capitalist.

"In the labor world the Irish patriot, James Connolly, whom many of you knew personally, was known as a socialist. There was nothing inconsistent with his economic ideas in his life and his fight and death as an Irish Republican—an Irish Nationalist. His position is very much our position. Connolly's story is broadly the story of Irish labor throughout history. The leisured classes were sometimes seduced from their national allegiance by a seat at the conqueror's table, but Irish labor ever stood true to its traditions and to its convictions. It suffered most and was most faithful. When Irish patriots despaired of winning to their side—the side of sacrifice—the people of property, they could always count on that very respectable class, the people of no property who had no sacrifice to make but the supreme sacrifice of their lives. In them Tone and Mitchell, Davis and Meagher placed all their hopes.

"In '66 Thomas Francis Meagher, later a general under Lincoln and Governor of Montana, answered those who objected to Irish independence on the ground that certain sections of the Irish people had been educated into imperialism by the question: 'Shall a nation postpone her liberty in deference to an erudite slavery? Is the liberty of a nation an usurpation unless the menials of political life, the painted butterflies of fashion, varlets, harlequins and vassals concur in the claim? . . . 'Give me the democracy of Ireland,' he said,—'should they claim the liberty of Ireland, I shall not wait on any lord or pedant, nor any lord's or pedant's flunkey to ratify the claim.'

"Today we might give the same objection—the same answer. The claim for liberty which we urge has been ratified by the Irish democracy. A vote from three-fourths to four-fifths of the people should surely be enough.

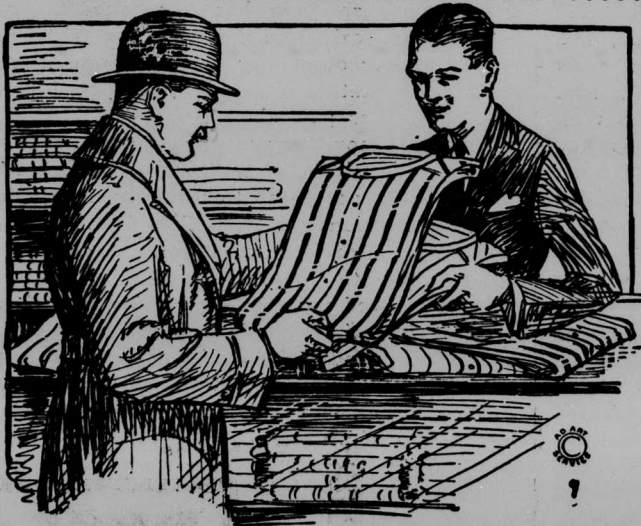
"In Ireland feudalism and the present enslave-

ment of the masses by which it has been succeeded is an imported, not a natural product in Ireland. Much of the what the modern socialist is groping after was already a fact in the social system of ancient Ireland. The ancient Irish clansman was a co-proprietor in the land of the clan. His chief, an elected leader, was a guide and a father—not a master. The establishment of social justice, which the working people throughout the world are striving for, would be nothing in Ireland but a re-establishment.

"The social and economic ideals of those who proclaimed the Irish Republic in 1916, and of those who ratified it in the National Parliament last January, are very old ideals indeed with the Irish people. The pledges they gave of civil and religious equality, of a polity based upon the people's will with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen, were but external evidence of the tolerance and sense of justice always dear to the masses of the Irish people.

"Those who know Ireland know that these acts must speedily follow with power in the hands of the Irish people themselves, but that if dependence has to be placed upon the stranger, who is interested in the Irish people only to exploit them, it is only by laborious degrees, if at all, they can be accomplished. Irish labor is making no mistake in supporting the movement for Irish independence, in supporting the Republic and you, their brothers and sisters, the workers of America, can have the satisfaction of knowing that when you are assisting us in our political demand, you are assisting, too, in your class struggle for economic freedom.

"On coming here I expected to find a better appreciation of Ireland's cause and the principles involved in it among the working classes than among any other classes in this community. The analogy between the methods against which you have to contend as a class is bound to open your eyes and enable you to see the same methods in operation against Ireland. The methods of the ascendancy class whether in politics or economics are wonderfully alike. The same methods for breaking up the solidarity and the co-operation of those whom it is desired to maintain in subjection, the same arousing of suspicions and jealousies, the same cajolery on the



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We save you the middleman's profit; as we buy materials in large quantities from the mills—that are made up in our own factory, and sold direct to you in our own stores.

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SAN FRANCISCO
ALSO LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO

ASK FOR THE
CLERK'S UNION
CARD
EVERYWHERE

one hand or brutality on the other. The same breaking of strong spirits through affectations, the same use of starvation and duress to make men appear to accept that which they would never voluntarily choose—the same propaganda of misrepresentation of aims, the same raising of irrelevant issues, the same lying half-truths and audacious falsehoods, the same catch-cries taken up and echoed from mouth to mouth by the unthinking multitude.

"Labor experiences these things in its own struggle. It should have no difficulty in seeing through them when England uses them against Ireland. Whoever else is deceived, labor ought not to be and no one who is not deceived as regards Ireland can fail to give Ireland the support I am here to ask for her.

"Labor not only understands Ireland but labor has a special interest in Ireland at this moment. Labor had very special interests in the war. The masses accepted the war because they believed in the words which President Wilson addressed to you this time a year ago, that:

"Germany was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have, the right to determine their own fortunes, to resist injustice, and to oblige their governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class.' They believed that it was 'a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represented.' That it was 'a war of emancipation,' that until it was won men could not 'anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that the governments are their servants and not their masters.'

"With President Wilson, labor understands that 'the world cannot be made safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as autocratic governments are permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting whilst honest people work, laying fires of which innocent men and women are to be the fuel.' And because labor understands all these things now as well as during the war, it is interested in determining whether they are about to be achieved or not. And if I were an American, the Irish question would interest me not merely because intrinsically it is a case of general justice, but because the treatment of it would be a test by which I could judge whether the objects of war were about to be secured or not, a test on the result of which I could shape my future conduct as an American citizen."

WAREHOUSEMEN.

The Warehousemen's Union has assessed its members 5 cents a week in behalf of the striking shipyard workers. It has made an advanced payment on assessment of \$35.

COOPERS.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has donated \$25 to the striking shipyard workers and is assessing its members 5 cents a week for the same purpose.

BILL POSTERS.

Bill Posters' Union No. 44 has levied an assessment of 5 cents per member per week for the benefit of the striking shipyard workers.

WATCHMEN.

The Watchmen's Union has sent a letter to the Labor Council thanking the officers of that organization for assistance rendered in securing a salary of \$120 per month for watchmen employed by the Board of Public Works.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To raise a fund for the assistance of the 20,000 union men and women now on strike in San Francisco, the San Francisco Labor Council has issued the following appeal, which has been sent to all affiliated local unions:

"There is a crisis in the labor movement of San Francisco.

"Twenty thousand members of local unions are on strike or locked out to maintain their organizations and obtain fair working conditions.

"Their international unions are in most cases unable to adequately support them in this, their life and death struggle.

"Wherefore, it becomes the solemn duty of all who are working and not involved in this struggle to come to the aid of those on the firing line.

"Accordingly, the San Francisco Labor Council recommends to all affiliated unions not involved in local strikes to levy assessments to render financial assistance to the San Francisco unions whose members are on strike or locked

out, said assessment to be at the rate of 50 cents per week on male members and 25 cents per week on female members.

"This assessment is distinct and separate from the one of 5 cents per week, which was levied at the request of the California State Federation of Labor and to be distributed by the Pacific Coast District Council of Metal Workers.

"The assessment here asked for is to be for the benefit of the San Francisco unions on strike exclusively and is to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the Council and by the San Francisco Labor Council, to which all contributions should be sent.

"We trust that San Francisco trade unionists will not be found wanting when it comes to the defense of their own."

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has selected William Turner and John R. Wiese delegates to the Labor Council, vice Robert Symes and Charles Blum.

BOSS SAYS:-

FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION

Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?

Ask for this Label



BOSS, THE TAILOR

1120 Market St.

Opposite 7th

**We could use
cheaper materials
- but we won't!**

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

Look for the Bull Dog on the label. It is your protection. Never has this trade mark meant so much to you as it does today.

Buy them from your local dealer

NEUSTADTER BROS.

San Francisco

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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Acceptance for mailing at special
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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1919.

Victor Berger has been a pest to the labor movement and the people of this country for a good many years. Several years ago he was repudiated by his constituency in the labor movement and now the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Representatives has reported that he is not entitled to a seat in that body. His field for pestering the people with his crazy theories is, therefore, growing narrower all the time and he is now practically confined to the publication which he edits in Milwaukee and which is seldom heard of these days.

The opponents of the League of Nations seem to have achieved a temporary victory in the United States Senate in spite of the fact that it is generally conceded by all that an overwhelming majority of the people favor ratification. The preamble presented by the Foreign Relations Committee and approved by a majority of the Senators present and voting will probably result in this country being left out not only of the League of Nations, but also make it necessary to negotiate new treaties of peace with Germany and Austria by the United States.

It should be thoroughly understood that the officers of Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have been arrested charged with extorting in the neighborhood of \$500,000 from clothing manufacturers are in no way connected with the labor movement. The organization is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In fact it is made up of reds who deserted the Journeymen Tailors' and United Garment Workers' organizations about five years ago and began a movement calculated to destroy these two unions and eventually the American Federation of Labor itself. It is made up of "One-Big-Union" fanatics whose gospel is "hook the boss" at every possible opportunity, the theory being that every cent taken away from him is that much gained toward the destruction of our present industrial system. Reds of this brand (and they very much dislike being called reds) freely admit that they have no morals and therefore do not treat any question on the basis of morals. A great many of them remain within the labor movement doing what they call "boring from within" with the idea in mind that in this way they can destroy the movement and establish their own dreamy systems. It can be said, however, without fear of successful contradiction that the red becomes so thoroughly infested with the doctrine of destruction that he absolutely loses the faculty of construction and, therefore, after he has destroyed the object of his designs, is unable to bring anything in to take its place.

The Government Injunction

The injunction secured by the United States Government through the application of the Attorney-General calls again to the attention of the people of this country an abuse under which the organized workers have suffered for a quarter of a century. Heretofore, however, these drastic and unreasonable prohibitory instruments have been granted by the courts on application by employers of labor and never by governmental agencies. In spite of the fact that the injunction was granted under the alleged authority given by an act passed by Congress as a war emergency measure the truth is that it is a matter of grave concern to the workers of this free country and there are involved in it possibilities for the future which make it absolutely essential that the labor movement oppose it with all the vigor it can summon in order that a new species of slavery may not be instituted in our country.

When the Lever act was before Congress assurances were given by members of the Senate and the House as well as other high officials, including the then Attorney-General of the United States, that it could not be used against labor. Yet it is now being invoked to coerce the miners to return to work. If it can be thus used now there is no assurance that after the Peace Treaty has been signed and the act thereby nullified that some court may not find in this action some precedent under which similar injunctions may be issued in normal times. Stranger things have happened in our courts and the organized workers of our country are naturally very much alarmed at the present turn of affairs. It is a very serious matter and cannot be dismissed lightly.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in dealing with the question, well says:

"In a free country to conceive of a Government applying for and obtaining a restraining order prohibiting the officials of a labor organization from contributing their own money for the purpose of procuring food for women and children that might be starving, is something that, when known, will shock the sensibilities of men and will cause resentment. Surely the thousand of men who are lying in France, under the soil, whose blood was offered for the freedom of the world, never dreamed that so shortly afterwards in their own country 450,000 workers, endeavoring to better their working conditions, would have the Government decide that they were not entitled to the assistance of their fellow men and that their wives and children should starve by order of the Government."

The officers of the International Mine Workers' Union have decided to obey the mandate of Judge Anderson and have issued the necessary notice calling the strike off. Whether this was the wise thing to do we are not in a position to determine, but we had entertained the idea that it would have been proper to ignore the injunction and when the officers were sentenced to jail take the matter to the United States Supreme Court under habeas corpus proceedings in order that some definite determination might be reached as to whether such an instrument constituted an invasion of the rights guaranteed citizens under the Constitution.

The agents of capital have been very busy circulating propaganda to the effect that if the miners refused to obey the mandate of the court they would be breaking the law and defying the Government. This line of reasoning is absurd because these officials would simply be refusing to be governed by an arbitrary and unwarranted, autocratic and despotic order of a court, an order which the court had no right under the law to issue. They would be following the only line open to them to determine whether their constitutional rights were being violated.

It may be, however, that the time was inopportune to take such action and that at some future time the question will be definitely put up to the United States Supreme Court for determination.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Not in recent years has there been a time when it was so emphatically the duty of the people to stand with organized labor. The organized workers of the United States are fighting the battles of the unorganized and therefore the inarticulate. One of two things is going to happen in America. We shall have progress, or we shall have reaction. The trade union movement is ever on the side of progress. Reaction can be of two kinds. It can be the brutal, profit hungry reaction we have known always, or it can be the wild, unreasoning reaction that is falsely called radicalism by its devotees. This is reaction because it ends in reaction. Through destruction it sets back the clock of true progress. The American trade union movement is a movement of true progress, because it seeks progress only through constructive channels. It seeks to build up, never to tear down. It is the great safeguard against the reaction of Bourbonism and the reaction of bolshevism. Rest assured of this great fact: The powers of Bourbonism believe that today is their day and that tomorrow will also be their day if they grasp things firmly today. The American trade union movement is the movement of American safety. It cannot be fooled; it cannot be rushed into betrayal of the true interests of the people. The American people will serve America by understanding the trade union movement and by helping to make it strong and courageous. Created in democracy, built after the pattern of democracy, it is the servant and the protector of democracy. Let America not forget that most important fact.

Among the more than two hundred and fifty propositions left undetermined when the National Industrial Conference collapsed in Washington was a resolution proposed by L. E. Shepard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, which in effect sought to commit the Conference to the Plumb Plan for control and operation of railroads in the United States. This proposition was introduced with the assent of the labor group and promised to be one of the most interesting subjects discussed had that step of the program been reached. All industry is based upon three interests. First, the need of society for the products of industry; second, the necessity for the employment of capital to furnish the tools and materials out of which the social need may be met; and third, the employment of human effort, which, applied to the tools and material furnished by capital, produces the necessities which society requires. It was proposed that the Industrial Conference recognize that these three equal and essential interests in organized industry should share in the responsibility for and authority in the conduct of the management of such industry, and that in all industries based upon a grant of privilege and a monopoly, it be the sense that the public, representing the consumers; the owners of capital, representing the tools and materials, and labor, representing the producing element of society, shall have equal share in the control of the management of the industry so based on public grants, privileges, or monopolies. This is the essence of the Plumb Plan for reorganization of the national railroad system. Notwithstanding this proposition never came before the Conference for open debate, there was considerable discussion of it among members of the three groups, much of it being of a favorable nature. It was recognized that some method must be adopted whereby the public and labor will gain a closer relationship in the control and operation of all industries based upon a grant of privileges or a monopoly.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What's become of the old-fashioned man who used to say that the first thing we knew reformers would pass a law making it a criminal offense for a man to kiss his wife?"

"Oh, he's still about here. He didn't really mean what he said then, but this anti-tobacco crusade has him so worried he's no longer making facetious predictions."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

I take these means of thanking my friends and neighbors who done so much toward making the death and funeral of my husband a success. Also, one sow and litter of pigs for sale cheap. Yours very truly, Black.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why did you turn out for that truck? According to the traffic rules you had the right of way."

"Yes," answered Cr. Chuggins, patiently. "But the truck had the right of weight."—Washington Star.

Plaintiff's Counsel—Your honor, unfortunately in this case I am opposed by the most unmitigated scoundrel—

Defendant's Counsel—My learned friend is such a notorious perverter—

Judge—Will counsel kindly confine their remarks to such matters as are in dispute?—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Ex-President William H. Taft delights to tell of one of his maiden speeches in which he was anything but a hero. The speaker was on that easiest of easy tasks, attacking the Government, when the heckler cried out: "You're wrong sir!"

Taft looked angry, but continued on the warpath. "You're wrong, sir!" again rang out.

"Look here, I could tell this man something that would make his hair stand on end."

"You're wrong again, sir!" came from the critic, as amid the roars of the crowd he stood up and removed his hat. His head was as bald as a billiard ball.—Exchange.

"I'm afraid your husband is beyond help," said the doctor to the wife. "I can give no hope."

"Here, you," came a voice from the bed, "I haven't snuffed out yet."

"Keep quiet, dearie," answered the wife. "Leave it to the doctor; he knows best."—Jersey City Journal.

A Jonathan apple, no different in any respect from others of its kind, stood on a little pedestal in the show front of a tailor. No other advertisement was used, but scores of people were mystified and entirely uninformed as to "Why the apple?" Questions were shot at the tailor as to what on earth the apple signified. Finally the tailor asked with a complacent smile, "If it hadn't been for der apple where would de clogging business be today?"

One afternoon a tourist got off the train at Hot Sulphur Springs and headed up the street. He met a man whom he took to be a native. "Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?" "Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder. "Been here something like forty years. What can I do for you?" "I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?" "Well," reflectively answered the native, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

"Making any progress towards getting acquainted with your new neighbors?"

"Just a little. Their cat invited our cat over to a musicale last night."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TEST OF TIME.

By Kate Dunn Ames.

God of might! Thy throne no hands molest.
God of song! Thy notes on every tongue!
God of free man! Man free as forest
That winds and gales its branches flung
Or whispered low words and caressed.

Like forest man has wrung

Sweet freedom from the hands that pressed

And bruised or falsely spoke the tongue—

Thy foe! Thy foe now worlds detest!

Thy foe! Thy foe that once men sung!

God of death! Thy realm is earth and sky.

God of love! A crown no words can weigh!

God of life! Serene the storm's wild cry

Above and dark with hate the way

That souls must take their wings to try.

Like waves to reef and foam and spray

To rock young souls fared forth on high

But time and love have wrought the way.

Thy foe! Thy foe his strength would try!

Thy foe! Thy foe was hate away.

God of day! Omnipotent thy light!

God of silence! Stern, august, sublime!

God of night! Thy million eyes shine bright.

Unmoved by gales, by tides, by time,

By greeds of erring man, thy might.

Like eyes of night on sea or pine,

Man held his goal steadfast in sight

And bruised or falsely lead by rhyme—

Thy foe! Thy foe rejects on sight!

Thy foe! Thy foe, now man's and thine!

God of wrath! Scourge thou the faithless creeds!

God of joy! Let echo sing thy praise!

God of justice! Let earth and heaven's reeds

Peal forth of crafts of state thy rays

Revealed and nets of secret leads.

Like morning sun men's hopes now raise!

The soul burst forth nor need the breeds

Proclaim the new, great things that daze!

Thy foe! Thy foe now bends and pleads!

Thy foe! Thy foe frowns but obeys.

An editorial in a morning paper says: "As matters stand employers are responsible and can be compelled to answer in court for their contracts and pay damages if they break them. The unions are not so responsible and some of them do not hesitate to break contracts. And there is practically no redress. Not being incorporated they cannot be sued, nor their funds attached for a judgment in damages." Just analyze this contention and see how much merit there is in it. If the union is not incorporated and cannot be sued it is also in the position where it cannot sue the employer and is, therefore, denied the possibility of collecting damages from him, so that in this regard it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The truth of the whole matter is that employers very frequently violate their contracts with labor organizations. We have a most flagrant case of that kind right here in San Francisco at the present time. The shipyard employers deliberately broke the agreement entered into with the shipyard workers after weeks of negotiations and the men are still out on strike in an endeavor to force them to comply with the requirements of that agreement. Arguments of the kind presented by the morning paper only serve to make such sheets ridiculous in the eyes of people who are informed.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has requested the San Francisco Labor Council to place on its "unfair list" the Arctic Ice Company of Richmond, Cal.

CONGRESSMAN DILL COMING.

An active campaign will be launched locally in support of the Plumb Plan for co-operative management of the Nation's railroad systems with the arrival in San Francisco on Wednesday, November 19th, of Congressman C. C. Dill, of the State of Washington.

Dill is touring the Pacific Coast for the Plumb Plan League of Washington, D. C. He will address several meetings here under the auspices of the Plumb Plan Council of San Francisco, the local branch of the national organization.

His purpose is to acquaint the membership of organized labor and the public generally with the details of the plan advanced by Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods, for "tripartite control of the railroads when the period of Government control and operation expires.

The railroad brotherhoods are advocating the Plumb Plan as the primary and necessary step in meeting the high cost of living: by terminating monopolistic control of transportation, one of the principal elements contributing to high prices.

The Plumb Council of San Francisco, like the similar councils that have been organized all over the United States, is composed of representatives of all labor organizations desiring to participate, it being the object of the League, as a whole, to make the Plumb Plan the platform of organized labor generally, as well as of the railroad brotherhoods. The San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting indorsed the program of the Plumb Plan Council and pledged its assistance in the local campaign.

Congressman Dill has been one of the principal advocates in Washington, D. C., of the Plumb Plan, and has given his support to the Sims bill, now before Congress, which would give legal effect to the plan. During his stay in the bay district, Congressman Dill will speak as follows:

Wednesday, November 19th—General public. Mass meeting in San Francisco. (Meeting place to be announced later.)

Thursday, November 20th—General public. Mass meeting in Oakland Auditorium.

Friday, November 21st, at the San Francisco Labor Council.

Saturday, November 22d, at San Jose.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Federal Mediator Marsh announces that up to the present time nothing has come of the efforts to bring the striking tailors and their employers together and that the situation does not look very good, though he and Mr. Connell have not yet given up hope of bringing about an agreement between the contending parties.

The employers have announced their purpose to proceed on an open shop basis and claim that a number of tailors have already returned to work in many of the establishments affected by the strike.

This claim, however, is strenuously denied by the union officials, who say there have been no desertions and that the strikers will stand firmly in the position they occupy until such time as the employers are ready to concede their demands.

Reports from other Coast cities where the tailors are on strike also convey the information that the strikers are standing resolutely by their demands and insist there will be no wavering.

COOKS' HELPERS.

The membership of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 has increased so greatly during the past few weeks that the organization is entitled to an additional delegate in the Labor Council. George Brown has been selected as the new representative from the organization.

UNFAIR YEAST.

To all State and City Central Bodies: Greetings:

Your earnest attention is called at this time to the fact that the Liberty Yeast Corporation of Baltimore, Md., is unfair to the Yeast Workers' Local 323 of this city.

Every honest effort has been made to organize this plant to no avail, and for a period of over six months the Local and International organizers have endeavored to straighten this plant out with no success and the officials of this Corporation have boasted that they are ready to fight organized labor.

The Yeast Workers are a bona fide part of the United Brewery Workers International and deserve the moral support of all organized labor throughout this broad continent; they are already hard-pressed by the passage of fanatical legislation that has robbed them of many of their members.

The Liberty Yeast Corporation works their employees twelve hours a day and seven days a week at a wage of 40 cents per hour. This is working a great hardship on the firms that employ the members of Local 323—as they are giving the men living wages and decent hours and cannot compete with this unfair concern in the sale of their products.

We exhort you to appoint committees to visit the Bakers and other institutions that might use the products of the Liberty Yeast Corporation and thereby materially assist this worthy International in its struggle for existence, and we will appreciate it if you will advise us of any results that you may accomplish.

Just to impress the delegates of your body with the name and products of this unfair firm, we repeat:

The Liberty Yeast Corporation of Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Yeast and Vinegar, are unfair to Yeast Workers' Local 323.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY F. BROENING,

Secretary, Baltimore Federation of Labor.

BENEFIT FOR WOMEN.

A dance for the benefit of the women alteration hands who were recently discharged by the Emporium, when they refused to withdraw from their union, will be given by the Ladies' Garment Fitters and Alteration Workers' Union No. 124, Saturday evening, December 6, in Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate avenue.

It is claimed by the girls discharged, also by union officials, that they are unable to secure employment at their trade in San Francisco. They charge that the Emporium has furnished all other employers in San Francisco with a list of the girls discharged because of their union affiliations and that the employers have agreed not to employ any of these girls.

CIGARMAKERS.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 has donated \$12 to the striking shipyard and metal trades workers and has levied an assessment of 5 cents per week on its members for the same purpose.



XXXII

Rates and Credit

We cannot serve you the way we should unless our credit is good.

A growing city always needs more water. New works must be built. And money to pay for them must be raised. We must issue stock or sell bonds to raise needed capital. That we can do when our credit is good.

That our credit may be good we must earn a fair return upon the value of the property we employ for your convenience.

That is another way of saying that you must pay a fair rate for water service.

If the water rate is fixed without reference to this principle, your rights are ignored, because we are prevented from doing our full duty toward you.

If the water rate is such as to safeguard our credit, you have the right to demand that it be kept as low as is consistent with good management.

Bad management always has a bad effect on the credit of a company.

So you see, when we talk about our credit we are discussing a matter that vitally affects you.

Unless you pay for what you get, both of us suffer.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

WHY MAILS ARE LATE.

To find the reason for late mails William Dowdell, a Cleveland Press reporter, secured employment in the city postoffice.

Writing of his experience, the newspaper man said:

"Things are in a bad way in the Cleveland post office.

"There are not enough employees to handle the mail. Of the employees three-fourths are without special post office training or experience.

"Back of it all is the low pay. That is why experienced mail workers are rapidly leaving the service. That is why it is so difficult to get inexperienced men, and when they do get them they refuse to look upon it as the beginning of a career, but merely as temporary employment to be held until something better turns up."

HOW TO "RESTRAIN" LABOR.

In answer to the claim of a Buffalo newspaper that "labor should be restrained," the Daily Journal of Lackawana, N. Y., says:

"We wish it could. This is how it would result: Labor, when it wanted a raise in pay, would raise it, pending a hearing before the labor service commission, and in the meantime labor would print in red ink on its pay checks:

"If the commission decides against us we will rebate the over payment."

"Then if the commission decided against them they would carry the case to the Supreme Court—and hang it up there for seven years.

"Does not the gas company, the telephone company, etc., do that?

"Then why not 'restrain labor' the same way?"

STAGE EMPLOYEES.

The Labor Council has been advised that the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has levied an assessment of 5 cents a week to aid the striking shipyard workers.

CIGARMAKERS.

The new wage scale of the Cigarmakers' Union has been approved by the Labor Council. The new scale provides an average increase for workers of \$4 per week.

WAITRESSES.

Helen Patterson will succeed Gussie Newbert as representative of the Waitresses' Union in the Labor Council.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

At Grand Forks, N. D., a new wage rate of \$32.50 a week for men and \$20 for women has been established by Bookbinders' Union No. 148.

An agreement between Chicago Bookbinders' Union No. 26 and employers has raised wages \$6 a week, or to \$41.

WHY SHOE COSTS ARE HIGH.

The quarterly report of the American Hide and Leather Company shows a three-months' surplus of \$1,212,416 after all charges and taxes have been paid. This is equivalent to \$9.33 on the \$13,000,000 preferred stock, as compared with \$4.90 a share during the same period in 1918.

SAUSAGE MAKERS.

The Sausage Makers' Union is arranging for an entertainment and ball to be given Sunday evening, December 7th, at the Mission Turner Hall. The committee on arrangements says that many novel features will be included in the program.

UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE.

There has been no change of any character in the strike of the Upholsterers' Union to enforce demands for an increase in pay for the women members of the union who have been engaged in doing the sewing on the ticks used in mattress making. No conferences have been held during the past week, though disinterested parties are at work on the situation in an effort to bring the parties together.

RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 has elected Mrs. Hattie Hill and A. W. Watson additional delegates to the Labor Council, the union having so greatly increased in membership of late that it is entitled to two more delegates.

ASPHALT WORKERS.

The Asphalt Workers' Union has levied an assessment of five cents per week per member in behalf of the striking shipyard workers and has paid two weeks' assessment in advance.

BREAD-

Is Your Best Food
Eat More of it



Your work may keep you on the street or it may call you to dizzy heights.

Your work may be muscular or it may be mental.

In any case, you can reach the highest efficiency only by eating efficient Food.

EAT MORE BREAD

It is strength giving.

It is healthful.

It is economical.

Bread contains for you elements to build Muscle, Bone and Brain.

It will sustain your energies at their best and will be less of a tax on your purse and digestion than rich, heavy foods.

Try doubling your bread allowance.

Prove that Bread is the Staff of Life.

In the United States and Canada nearly all
bakers use FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

**DON'T DANCE TO
SCAB MUSIC**

THE "U-NAME-IT" CLUB HAS
ENGAGED

Non-Union Music
FOR ITS DANCE AT
Y. M. I. HALL
50 OAK STREET

This

Saturday Night, November 15th
They Don't Want Union
Patronage

**PROCTER & GAMBLE
8 HOUR FACTORIES**

Ivory Soap

Ivory Soap Flakes

P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap

Star Soap

Star Naphtha
Washing Powder

Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
New York Kansas City
Hamilton, Canada

**82 Years
of Continuous Growth**

For eighty-two years this industry has made steady progress. It has ever maintained leadership in its line of business.

We have endeavored to serve well the Public and our Employees, and in so doing we have also served our own best interests.

We know the structure will stand because we have builded carefully, with a rigid adherence to the high ideals we adopted at the beginning of our career.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 7, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Broom Makers, James O. Hanlon. Waitresses, Helen Paterson, vice Gussie Newbert. Cooks' Helpers, George Brown, additional delegate. Waiters, Wm. Turner, John R. Wiese, vice Robt. Symes and Chas. Blum. Federal Employees, Mrs. S. E. Adams, P. W. Naughton, C. F. Hutchinson, L. C. Bonds, George Harris, Chas. Franklin, H. W. Frederick. Retail Clerks, Mrs. Hattie Hill, A. W. Matson, additional delegates. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Butchers No. 508, Cigar Makers, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Cooks No. 44, Bill Posters, Stage Employees and Coopers, inclosing donations for the Iron Trades. From the National Woman's Party, acknowledging receipt of resolutions sent to Governor Stephens, concerning the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment, and thanking Council for same. From the Jewelry Workers' Union, relative to the assessment. From United States Senator Phelan, relating to the Nolan Minimum wage bill. From Tailors No. 80, acknowledging receipt of donation from the Cooks, Steam Engineers and Pile Drivers, and thanking said Unions for same. Minutes of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Janitors' Union, requesting a boycott on the American Building Maintenance Company and the California Janitorial Supply Co. Retail Clerks No. 432, complaint against the Albert Samuels Jewelry Co. News Writers' Union, wage scale and agreement. Stable Employees, requesting a boycott on the Young & Swain Baking Co. Wage scale and agreement of Broom Makers' Union.

Referred to Molders' Union—From Seattle Metal Trades' Council, relative to the F. S. Lang Stove Shop of Seattle.

Requests Complied With — From Molders' Union of Battle Creek, Mich., requesting that publicity be given to the unfair attitude of the following firms: Advance-Rumely Co., makers of oil tractors, corn huskers, separators and threshing machines; Nicholas & Shepard Company, makers of the Red River Special threshing machines; Union Steam Pump Company, makers of the Burnham and Union steam pumps and condensers; American Steam Pump Co., and the Duplex Printing Press Co. From the Plumb Plan Council of San Francisco, requesting that Congressman C. C. Dill be invited to speak before the Council. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting information as the representation in the Council of local unions. From the American Federation of Labor, resolutions in favor of Civil Service for Librarians. From the City of Chicago Municipal Reference Library, requesting copies of the minimum wage scales submitted to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. From the Los Angeles Labor Council, requesting that publicity be given to the fact that work is not plentiful in Los Angeles, that there are labor troubles there and that high wages do not prevail. From the State Federation of Labor, enclosing copy of resolution requesting Council to protest against the carrying out of the award to Columbian Steel Company by the Navy Department and that all castings be manufactured at Mare Island.

Referred to Labor Clarion — From Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to the Rosslyn

Hotel being on the Unfair List of said city. From the Baltimore Federation of Labor, relative to the Unfair Liberty Yeast Corporation of said city. From the Broom Makers' International Union, relative to the Unfair Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From W. H. Mahoney, attorney at law, with reference to the High Cost of Living and petitioning the Governor to include this in call for the next session of the Legislature.

Resolutions were submitted by the delegates from the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, with reference to the financial support of some shipping firms who are engaged in an industrial dispute with said union and requesting Council to appoint a committee of five to investigate the question of whether the cost of operation is a direct charge against excess profit tax collected by the United States Government, so as to determine whether the employers are paying the cost of this dispute or whether it is being deducted from the taxes which should be paid to the Government, and that the Council request the Chamber of Commerce to send a copy of the report of investigation they state they have made on which they base their charge that the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is an anarchistic and revolutionary organization. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has issued an appeal to the business men of San Francisco for financial support of some shipping firms who are engaged in an industrial dispute with the Riggers and Stevedores' Union;

Whereas, The Riggers and Stevedores' Union has endeavored to the utmost of its ability to adjust this dispute and has been negotiating with the employers since October 8th, and at present are in conference with them;

Whereas, In a statement appearing in the press of this city, under date of November 7, 1919, presumably issued by the Chamber of Commerce, that organization is trying to make it appear that the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is an anarchistic and revolutionary organization;

Whereas, Many hundreds of the members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union are tax-paying citizens; our members and their immediate families comprise in the neighborhood of twenty thousand (20,000) of the citizens of San Francisco; hundreds of them have served in the United States Army, both in the Spanish-American War and in France; many of them and their children are holding responsible positions in both private business and in the City and State governments;

Whereas, Some of the firms which the Chamber of Commerce is making an appeal for, in their financial reports for the last year showed a net income of hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars;

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled November 7, 1919, that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the question of whether the cost of operation is a direct charge against the excess profits tax collected by the United States Government, so as to determine whether the employers are paying the cost of this dispute or whether it is deducted from the taxes which should be paid to the Government;

Resolved, That this Council request from the

Chamber of Commerce a complete report of the investigation they state they have made on which they base their charge that the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is an anarchistic and revolutionary organization;

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the press with the request that it be published in answer to the Statement of the Chamber of Commerce.

The big square deal Home Furnishing Store that gives CREDIT on your promise to pay.

And it's not only the CREDIT that you get at FRIEDMAN'S that's so satisfactory. It's the friendly co-operation through the entire deal that counts so much—the creditable treatment after you become a Pay-by-the-Month customer.

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Ferguson, requesting Council to adopt a vigorous plan of campaign against the greedy employers who would fain enslave free men by the process of starving them into submission. Moved that we request the affiliated unions to voluntarily assess themselves 2 per cent of their earnings for the support of unions on strike; amendment—to request unions to levy assessment of 50 cents per week on all male members and 25 cents per week on female members of affiliated unions; carried by a vote of 101 in favor, 3 against.

Reports of Unions—Cigarmakers—Have levied assessment for Iron Trades.

Label Section—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—Recommended that the request of the Theatrical Federation be laid over for one week. Recommended that the Council communicate with the American Federation of Labor and signify its approval of the change of name of the Undertakers to that of Professional Embalmers. Recommended, in the matter of the complaint of the Cemetery Workers against the Cypress Lawn Cemetery, that all men be employed the stipulated eight hours a day and at a rate of \$5.00 per day. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Cigarmakers' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. Report concurred in.

Special Order of Business—Moved that the Council send a circular letter to all affiliated unions requesting them to place the Labor Clarion in the homes of their members; carried.

New Business—Moved to place the firm of Foreman & Clark on the Unfair List; carried.

Bro. E. Misner, representing the Plumb Plan League, was granted the floor and requested the co-operation of the Council in securing the Civic Auditorium for a public mass meeting for Nov. 19th, when Congressman Dill will explain said plan to the public; moved that the request be granted; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were order drawn for same.

Receipts—\$938.65. **Expenses**—\$223.62.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

DEPEND ON LEGISLATION.

Tabulation of a referendum by members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks shows that the proposal to eliminate the "no-strike" clause from the constitution has been defeated.

"There has never been any serious talk of a postal employees' strike," said Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of this organization. "For a number of years, however, there has been in effect a 'one-man' strike. That is, individual employes by the thousands have singly quit work as a result of oppressive conditions. The service is being steadily drained of its best material because of the archaic labor policy of its administrators who refuse to recognize the value of the human element."

"In Chicago 3,000 substitute employes have quit in the last six months. In New York there has been more than a 500 per cent turnover in the motor vehicle service since it was established 18 months ago. Mr. Burleson cannot blame Congress for the latter condition. He has ample authority to fix wage standards in this service that would be high enough to minimize this expensive turnover. He refuses to do so."

"It is a conservative statement to say that the post office clerk of today is doing the work of one man and one-half of five years ago. This general speeding up process has driven thousands of employes from the service."

THE WAR IS ON.

A worldwide war against labor is on, and its instigators are in every country where the workers demand a living wage. It began the day the armistice was signed and has now reached a stage where all its bitterness and mercilessness can be clearly felt. It is a most relentless war and the shame of it is directed against the wage earners and farmers, the men who offered their all to win, and did win, political freedom for the world.

Every conceivable obstacle is being interjected. Every charge, every slur, every invective that will cast odium on the workers is being published in every part of the globe where freemen work. It is a well organized campaign of vindictiveness and is in the interest of establishing Dollar Government everywhere.

The war against labor in the United States has become most venomous. The emissaries of the opponents of labor who can speak most effectively to the country are members of Congress, as they have a rostrum from which they can reach most of the people. Of the 521 members of both houses 351 are lawyers, most of whom make their living playing the game of the big corporations.

Lawyers are trained to defeat every law in the interest of the people. In Congress they fight every bill that will help the people. They are the greatest menace to the country's freedom, as it is perfectly "legal" for them to take retainers from those they can help maintain an industrial autocracy. They vote as their masters, the corporations, dictate.

Just now the interests are preparing to put over some most objectionable legislation. They are afraid the people will wake up and prevent it. So to divert the attention of the people they have drawn a red herring across the trail to hide the intentions of Congress.

Within the next few weeks Congress will enact a law giving the railroads back to the owners with the right to increase rates 25 to 30 per cent. It will contain an anti-strike clause with fines and imprisonment for violators. The hue and cry against the miners and steel workers was manufactured to give Congress the opportunity of enacting this legislation while the people are watching labor developments.

The publicity campaign began with the coming to Washington of the members of the President's industrial commission. The United States Steel Corporation ordered its agents in Congress to make the denunciation of labor more bitter. The publicity directors of the employers' group, one of whom was under surveillance during the war because of his efforts to aid Germany, kept up a continuous bombardment of misrepresentation against the workers.

Then from every lawyer's seat in Congress came an answering echo just as vicious as it could be made. Labor was to be crucified. It had been ordered by the kings of industry. And those who prosper through the financial "generosity" of the criminal corporations have not lost an opportunity to add their voices and votes against the man who works.

It is a bitter war, one in which industrial autocracy and its supporters will show no mercy. But they made their first mistake when they sought to establish government by injunction, to stop a strike by court order. This was such a colossal blunder that those who were led into the trap to seek the injunction now know they have been tricked.

Government by injunction will increase the growth of bolshevism. Congressional attacks on the wage earner will not make loyal supporters of the Government.

Neither will government by lawyers be long accepted. All labor is organizing to go into

the next political campaign to defeat its enemies and elect its friends. And the big conference called to be held in Washington December 13th will start the campaign not against only the enemies of labor in Congress but the enemies of our Republic. And the greatest enemies of the Republic are in Congress, the labor people charge.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager
UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

Orpheum O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

A NEW BILL OF HEADLINERS
"THE MAN HUNT," a Somnambulist Comedy with Isolde Illian; EVA SHIRLEY assisted by Fid Gordon's Versatile Musical Boys and Al Roth, Jazz Dancer, in "Songs of the Moment"; VENITA GOULD in "Impressions" of well known players; KITNER & REANEY in "An Ocean Episode"; HARRY GREEN in "George Washington Cohen"; LILLIAN SHAW, America's Premier Vocal Dialect Comedienne; ARTHUR WEST assisted by Lucille Smith in "What the Critic Said"; MARK NELSON in Novel Eccentricities; PRINCESS RADJAH in her Famous "Cleopatra Dance."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality First in Style

STORES

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE
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We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps.

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A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

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Undertaker and Embalmer

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Edward P. Devine, for almost thirty years head proofreader on the Chronicle, died at his home, 1275 Fourth avenue, Sunday, November 9th, from cancer of the stomach. While ailing about a year his last illness confined him to his room for only a few weeks. Devine was born in San Francisco in December, 1859. His father, Dennis Devine, was a mining man and the family lived for some time in Virginia City and other camps during the height of the silver period in Nevada. Returning to San Francisco, he worked on the Alta California, going in 1891 to the Chronicle, where he was continuously employed until taken ill three months ago. He was a member of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Katharine Devine, and two sons, Howard and Paul Devine. The funeral and interment were private.

A printing trades conference of Southern California, consisting of representatives of the various printing trades unions in every city south of the Tehachapi, met at the Labor Temple in Los Angeles last Monday. This conference is an outgrowth of the State meeting held in Oakland recently, and its purpose is to adopt uniform wages in the job printing business, based on the zone system. I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell is in attendance.

Robert J. Winter of New York, former owner of the New York Monotype Composition Company, and Harry F. Wall, formerly with H. S. Crocker & Co., of this city, have formed the Pacific Typesetting and Type Foundry Company, the plant being located in the Clicquot building, 330 Jackson street. The firm will specialize in machine and hand composition, make-up and foundry lock-up for the trade.

A new four-story building is to be erected at the southwest corner of Third and Bryant streets by the Schwabacher-Frey Company to house its printing establishment. The new improvement will represent an investment of \$150,000.

In the last issue of the Denver Labor Bulletin, Grant Hamilton, special correspondent, says:

Over a month has elapsed since the inauguration of the conflict in the printing trades in New York City. The entire question to be determined is whether the laws of the International Typographical Union and the International Union of Printing Pressmen shall be observed by the New York local unions of these two crafts. It is a vital controversy, and upon its final solution rests the future of these international unions. The two organizations have for years maintained the most democratic methods in their conduct, and the laws and regulations now in force by the printers' and pressmen's international organizations are the result of referendum decisions by their membership. President Scott of the I. T. U. and President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, as well as the other international presidents, are standing squarely upon the authority conferred upon them by the membership of their organizations. It is a bitter contest, and the results will be far-reaching. If the local New York unions of printers and pressmen are able to overturn the will of the membership of their international organizations and conduct their affairs in defiance of the declarations of the membership as a whole then the way is open for the process of disintegration and dissolution of the craft international organization. The situation at the present moment indicates that the defiance of the international officers will eventually result in the removal of a large number of printing plants from New York to other sections of the country where the I. T. U. and I. P. P. & A. U. laws and methods of transacting business are observed.

It is announced that some 60 New York publications have entered into contracts with publishing firms in other cities to bring out their productions. The following is a list of publications which will soon appear, being issued from plants outside New York: Vogue, Vanity Fair, Century, Life, McClure's, Judge, Leslie's, Cosmopolitan, Collier's, Harper's Bazaar, Good Housekeeping, Forum, Metropolitan, Dial, Survey, Harvey's Weekly, North American Review, Motion Picture News, Moving Picture World, Hardware Age, Motor World, Automotive Industries, Mining and Engineering Journal, House and Garden, St. Nicholas, Costume Royal, Printer's Ink, Field and Stream, Parisienne, Saucy Stories, Music Trades, Musical America, Paper Trade Journal, Tobacco, American Stationer, Hotel Review, American Exporter, American Export Industry, Spur, Electric Railway Journal, Architectural Record, Baker's Weekly, Weekly Underwriter, Simmons Spice Mill, Nation's Business, Asia, Sea Power, Town and Country, El Indicator, Radio Amateur News, Boys' Life, Film Fun, Fruit Dispatch, Mechanical Engineering, Sugar, Good Roads Magazine and Municipal Journal.

A number of publications, including the Literary Digest, which is already using the photographic and lithographic processes, are to appear in the typewriter and photographic style. These publications are the Scientific American, Magneto Bulletin, New Success, Independent, Musical Courier and American Machinist, the latter being a publication of over 500 pages, while a small number of publications are being mimeographed. It is stated that a considerable portion of the publications having made outside contracts will permanently leave New York.

With vitriolic language, John S. Lewis, editor of the American Labor World, New York, and a member of No. 6, attacks the action of "Big 6" in giving its indorsement to the Socialist New York Call. He says:

"Big 6 is accused of radicalism by the employing printers of New York because the membership stand practically as a unit for the 44-hour week and an increase of \$14 in wages. True, it is a radical change in the wage scale. The most radical action, however, ever taken by the big union was the adoption of a resolution, October 5th, indorsing a radical Socialist daily as the 'only newspaper in the city that tells the truth about labor troubles.'"

"This particular newspaper carries the suggestive emblem of a blazing torch on each side of its title, and the emblem of the allied printing trades—the union label—is conspicuous by its absence.

"Yet at a meeting attended by more than 4000 members of Big 6 this radical sheet was indorsed by a resolution and the membership requested to buy it and read it as the only paper that gives the workingman a square deal! And only two men and one woman had the temerity to protest against this most damnable lie!

"We believe in being radical when circumstances are extreme and justify radicalism, but we refuse to sacrifice our Americanism and loyalty to the flag by indorsing radicalism of the red brand, as typified by the despicable sheet that Big 6 indorsed when laboring under mental aberration or temporary insanity on October 5th. It was a sacrifice of prestige. The action of that meeting, if featured on the front pages of the press of the city would have redounded to our discredit as a conservative, progressive and benevolent organization. Fortunately that portion of the proceedings was practically ignored by the press.

"On October 5th, however, the greatest meeting ever held by the union, swayed by extreme radicalism, went on record as indorsing the foul mouthpiece of radical socialism, and declaring

it to be 'the only publication that tells the truth about labor troubles!' That action we consider an insult not only to the soldiers and sailors who fought for democracy but to every loyal and intelligent workingman that loves his country and flag. We disclaim the Socialist daily as untruthful, unrepresentative, unilateral, un-American, and unfit to enter the home of any loyal union man who believes in the fundamental principle of democracy and the brand of trades unionism espoused by the American Federation of Labor."

WAITERS.

The Waiters' Union has levied an assessment of 5 cents a member per week to aid the striking shipyard workers.

FUR WORKERS.

The International Fur Workers' Union is conducting a nation-wide campaign or organization among the so-called unskilled workers in the fur industry.

MILK DRIVERS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is paying an assessment of 5 cents a week to assist the shipyard workers on strike.

Brunswick

When Buying Your Phonograph

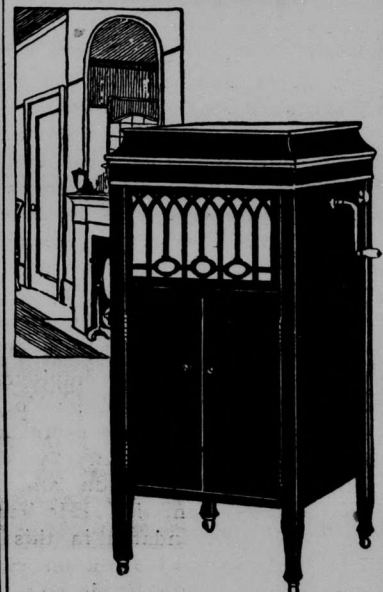
LET tone decide which phonograph you buy. Hear different makes of records played on each instrument.

Old style phonographs limit you to but one make of record. On The Brunswick you can play them all—and at their best.

For the "Ultona" and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" make The Brunswick truly "All phonographs in one." Hear it before you buy. You shall be the judge.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1419

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas H. Cross of the stationary engineers, Frederick Jones of the boilermakers, William A. Bader of the cooks, Edward P. Devine of the printers, P. W. Griffiths of the Photograph workers, George McLaughlin of the blacksmiths and helpers, Otto Maskow of the machinists, Frank R. Quinn of the postoffice clerks.

BURTON RECOVERING.

R. W. Burton, president of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, who has been confined to bed with a broken leg for the past two months, is so far recovered that he is able to get about on crutches.

GOING EAST.

Mrs. Edith S. Metz, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, who at present is in San Francisco dealing with matters of vital interest to the local Garment Workers' Union, will leave for New York City next week to attend a meeting of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America.

HOTEL UNFAIR.

To all Central Bodies:

At the request of the Culinary Alliance the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has placed the Rosslyn Hotel of this city upon the Official Unfair List.

Mr. Hart, the proprietor of the hotel is very antagonistic to organized labor. He employs Chinese in the hotel kitchen as cooks and will not allow his other help to belong to their respective organizations. Mr. Hart is a State Senator and at the last session of the Legislature voted against every labor measure except one. Out of ten bills presented by the California State Federation of Labor, Senator Hart has eight bad votes, one good vote, and was absent on one roll call.

We appeal to your Council to give this matter as much publicity as possible, in order that people who come to Los Angeles will stay away from the Rosslyn Hotel.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts in our behalf, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. L. MYERS,

Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS.

After numerous conferences between representatives of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union and their employers an agreement has been reached under the terms of which a substantial increase in pay is provided for members of the union, the inside workers, who have been the lowest paid reaping the greatest advantage under the new scale. The union at its last meeting approved the recommendation of the conference committee and the scale is now operative.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES

The Chamber of Commerce has dipped into the controversy between the waterfront employers and the Riggers and Stevedores, and instead of helping the situation, the action seems to have greatly complicated it and made a settlement doubly difficult. The Chamber announced in the daily press that it desired to clear up the waterfront trouble and bring about normal conditions in the shipping of the city.

Declaring that it is in hearty accord with this desire on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, the Riggers and Stevedores' Union announces that it stands ready and willing to do everything within its power to end the waterfront strike and restore industrial peace on the waterfront.

That the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is dominated by radical leaders who seek to "accomplish revolutionary purposes," is the charge made in the statement by the Chamber of Commerce.

This is denied by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, which cites a recent action of the organization in selecting a conference committee to deal with the Waterfront Employers' Union, which was acceptable to the employers' organization, as well as to the general membership of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union.

A conference was held on Monday last between a committee representing the union and a similar committee of the employers during which all angles of the situation were discussed and each side presented terms upon which a settlement might be reached. The employers were very arbitrary in their demands upon the union and the committee representing the strikers considered the proposition presented to them unworthy of a special meeting and decided that nothing would be done with it until the union meets in regular session next Monday evening. In the meantime the officers of the union are perfecting plans to continue the fight until such time as an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of the trouble can be reached.

It has been rumored throughout the week that the employers were to issue a declaration of purposes to the public through advertisements in the daily papers but up to the present nothing of the kind has appeared.

STRIKE ENDED.

Due to the good work of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, the strike of the Picture Frame Workers' Union has been settled with material gain to the organization.

WATER WORKERS.

Gas and Water Workers' Union is assessing its members 5 cents per week in behalf of the striking shipyard workers.

STEAMFITTERS.

Steamfitters' Union No. 590 has elected B. Elliott delegate to the Labor Council, vice A. G. Atwood.

APPROVE CHANGE OF NAME.

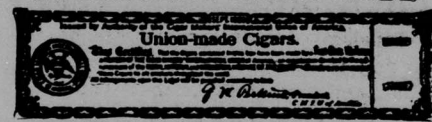
The San Francisco Labor Council has advised the American Federation of Labor that it approves the proposed change in the name of the Undertakers' Union to that of Professional Embalmers' Union.

BROOM MAKERS.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union No. 58 has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement, calling for an increase in wages and improved working conditions. James O. Hanlon has been elected as delegate to the Labor Council.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

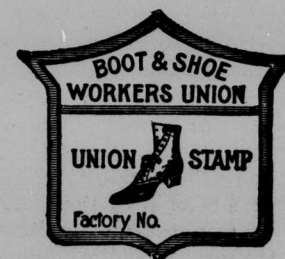
ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

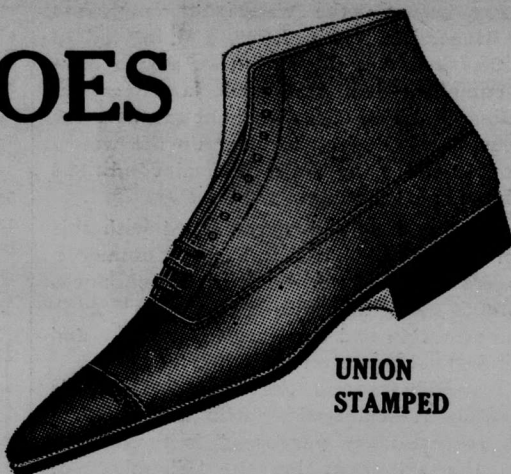
Pragers
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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\$6.00

Good Shoes at a Small Price.
They're Made Right — Look
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SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

SAILORS' CONVENTION.

More than 65,000 union sailors will be represented by delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, which will convene in San Francisco on January 12, 1920.

Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, will preside at the sessions of the convention, which promises to be one of the most interesting labor conventions ever held in this city.

The membership of the International Seamen's Union of America has greatly increased during the last year, with the result that there will be many "new faces" seen in the coming convention.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which is making elaborate preparations for the convention, will be represented by the following delegates: W. Bastion, F. H. Buryeson, Joseph Fal-tus, Andrew Furuseth, P. B. Gill, William Hardy, C. G. Larsen, W. G. Millard, Harry Ohlsen, Jack Rosen, Edward Rosenberg and S. A. Silver.

PILE DRIVERS NO. 77.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 has donated \$10 to the striking journeymen tailors who have been on strike for ten weeks for a forty-four-hour week and a weekly wage of \$44.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

At the last meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League of San Francisco, held Thursday, November 6, the program of the recently formed Oriental Exclusion League of California was unanimously endorsed and the fullest publicity concerning this action ordered. The calling of a special session of the Legislature as advocated by the State organization was approved.

The local organization stands for the following principles:

1. Opposition to Asiatic Competition.
2. Complete exclusion of all Asiatic immigration.
3. Stoppage of the Picture Bride Custom.
4. Denial of citizenship to all Asiatics whether born in this country or elsewhere.
5. Abrogation of the Gentlemen's agreement.
6. Prohibiting aliens not entitled to citizenship from owning or leasing land.

CEMETERY WORKERS.

The Labor Council, at the request of the Cemetery Workers' Union, has informed the management of Cypress Lawn Cemetery that it disapproves the alleged practice of the management in employing cemetery workers for short shifts at less than the union scale, and that it believes no man should be employed for a less period than eight hours at \$5.

THE IRON TRADES STRIKE.

Though all sorts of wild and sensational rumors have been in circulation concerning moves to be made by both sides to the difficulty in the metal trades there has been nothing of importance take place during the past week and the situation remains in about the same shape as at this time last week.

The employers seem to have adopted a whispering campaign in which efforts are put forth to camouflage the issue and hide the fact that the employers deliberately violated a signed agreement when they refused to pay the additional 8 cents agreed upon last August. Some of these stories whispered about are to the effect that the employers never signed an agreement at all while still another is that the workers after the agreement was signed added to it certain interpretations which nullified the entire proposition and released the employers from their obligation to abide by it. Another story is to the effect that the representatives of the employers merely signed a stipulation that they would recommend to the Association the signing of an agreement. All of the reports are absolutely untrue and the documentary evidence can be produced to prove to any reasonable and disinterested person that the employers violated a contract entered into with the workers.

The silence of the daily press on this phase of the situation is particularly noticeable because of the fact that when some isolated and insignificant union violates an agreement with employers these publications proceed at once to publish sermons on the sanctity of contracts and to condemn the offending union in unmeasured terms. In this case, however, the shoe is on the other foot and no noise is being made about it. In fact every effort is exerted to shield the guilty employers and long editorials are printed advising the strikers as individuals that they ought to return to work under the scale and conditions offered by the employers. They are even told that in not doing so they are taking an unpatriotic and even foolish position. In the meantime, however, the unions and their members are demanding that the employers live up to their signed agreements and pay the scale provided for therein. Until the employers meet these conditions there is no chance for a settlement.

In spite of the efforts on the part of local representatives of the shipbuilding interests to hide the fact the truth is that the steel strike in the East is more or less involved in the local situation and mastership over local shipbuilding plants rests in the hands of those who are responsible for the great steel strike. If the yards here were opened up the fact that the boasting of the steel magnates in the East to the effect that the steel strike has been broken would be exposed is also a strong factor in the situation. It is freely stated by those in a position to know that if the yards here were opened it would be impossible to supply them with the steel required because of the fact that the strike in the East is so effective that not 35 per cent of the normal output of the mills is being turned out at the present time.

Local union officials are confident of the final outcome.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

NO STRIKE HERE

THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A
UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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FOR
YOUR EYES

Exposure to Sun, Wind,
Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases
and Bad Lighting is injur-
ious to your Eyes. Sore,
Inflamed Eyes Quickly
Relieved by Murine Eye
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Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free.
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